

Answer Key  
DIAGNOSTIC TEST

1. B	21. C	41. E	61. C	81. C
2. B	22. C	42. D	62. C	82. C
3. D	23. C	43. A	63. E	83. A
4. B	24. D	44. E	64. E	84. A
5. D	25. B	45. A	65. C	85. D
6. B	26. E	46. C	66. D	86. B
7. C	27. C	47. B	67. E	87. D
8. D	28. C	48. E	68. B	88. A
9. B	29. A	49. C	69. E	89. D
10. A	30. C	50. B	70. C	90. D
11. A	31. E	51. B	71. D	91. B
12. C	32. A	52. A	72. D	92. A
13. D	33. C	53. E	73. B	93. C
14. E	34. D	54. D	74. C	94. E
15. D	35. A	55. B	75. D	95. E
16. D	36. E	56. C	76. C	96. E
17. E	37. B	57. C	77. A	97. A
18. A	38. A	58. B	78. D	98. E
19. C	39. D	59. B	79. A	99. E
20. A	40. C	60. C	80. C	100. A

ANSWERS EXPLAINED

1. (B) Easygoing, slow to anger, and relaxed are qualities of a Type B personality. If Rocco had an internal locus of control he would believe that he controls what happens to him. The Oedipus complex is the Freudian idea that boys desire their mothers and see their fathers as rivals for their mothers' love. Temperament is one's inborn style of relating to the world, and someone with an introverted temperament would be shy, unlike Rocco. Maslow and other humanistic theorists believe people have self-actualized when they have reached their full potentials.

2. (B) The experimental group is the one that gets the treatment involved in the independent variable; therefore, the group that listens to Mozart is the experimental group. It doesn't matter whether the experimental group already listens to Mozart or has studied geometry so long as students are randomly assigned to the experimental and control groups.

3. (D) The space between two neurons is called the synapse. The nodes of Ranvier and myelin sheath both help increase the speed of neural transmission. Myelin is a fatty substance that insulates the axon, and the nodes of Ranvier are gaps between sections of myelin over which the impulse can jump. The axon carries the impulse between the soma and terminal branches. The medulla is the part of the brain that regulates involuntary behaviors such as breathing and heart rate.

4. (B) Jobs in the early-twenty-first century are far more likely to involve sitting at a desk than they were 100 years ago, making it more difficult to burn calories at work. Significant changes in the gene pool are unlikely. Urban areas have not markedly increased in popularity, and people who live in cities tend to walk more than people who live in suburban areas. Working longer hours doesn't make people gain weight, and there are an ever increasing number of ways to exercise.

5. (D) A learned taste aversion typically occurs when a novel taste (CS) is paired with an unpleasant reaction such as nausea (US). Negative reinforcement and shaping are terms generally associated with operant conditioning (learning by associating one's behaviors with certain consequences). Insight learning typically occurs when one has a sudden realization about how to solve a problem.

6. (B) Divergent thinking is a term frequently associated with creativity. While convergent thinking involves the pursuit of one answer to a problem, often in a particular way, divergent thinking promotes more open-ended, innovative thought. Algorithms are formulaic approaches to problem solving that guarantee correct answers. Functional fixedness, the inability to think of a novel use for an object, is an obstacle to creativity. Having excellent recall ability is not necessarily related to being creative. Telegraphic speech, also known as the two-word stage of language, is common around age two.